The Constitution as it is—the Union as it Was!

Allentown Democrat.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

February 11, 1863.

Another Step—Nigger Soldiers.

The Abolitionists in Congress have taken another step—not towards restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution, but—towards equalising the negro to the white man. On Monday week, the House passed a bill authorizing the President—

"To enrol, arm, equip, and receive into the land and naval service of the United States, such number of volunteers, of African descent, as he may deem useful to suppress the present rebellion, for such term of service as he may prescribe, not exceeding five years," &c.

These negro soldiers are to be rationed, clothed, and equipped the same as white volunteers; and the only difference between the negroes and the whites will be, that the pay of the former is not to exceed $10 per month, and they are not to hold any commissioned office. The bill leaves the President and his Abolition subordinate military officers to mix negro companies in the same regiment with white men, and even to mix negro soldiers in the same company with white volunteers! The bill was passed by a vote of 83 against 54. As a matter of course, every Democrat voted against the bill; as true friends of the Constitution and Union, they could not do otherwise; and we are pleased to see that at least three Republicans (Thomas, of Mass., Hale, of Pa., and Kellogg, of Ill.,) had sufficient firmness and patriotism to record their names in opposition to it. But, let 'em rip; the war is now avowedly to be prosecuted for the benefit of negroes, it is but right and proper that negroes should do the fighting. Who is more interested in the cause of negroes' rights than the negroes themselves, and why therefore should not they do the fighting and bear the suffering? There is no good reason why the white men of the North should expose their lives and endure all the hardships of the camp, the march and the field, for the benefit of negroes; and they will not do it if they can avoid it. Negroes are fit subjects for an abolition war; were it a war for the restoration of the Union as it was there would be no need to call upon negroes to join the army.

"Free Speech, Free Press and Free Soil."

"*Free Speech, Free Press and Free Soil,*" was the rallying cry of the Abolitionists for years before they got into power. That was their profession—what has been their practice? For the attempt to enjoy the rights of "free speech" men have been torn from their families and business at the hour of midnight, removed from their State, and confined in dungeons, denied all the comforts of life—even refused medicine when suffering from disease, and not even allowed the privilege of reading the Bible; and then forced to take an oath, not to allow a prosecution to be instituted against their oppressors before they could get an "honorable discharge."

"Free press" was ascertained to be freedom to laud and magnify "Old Abe" for the position he unfortunately occupies—the honesty of all his contractors and parasites, the excellent management of the war; to declare that every battle was "a glorious victory," every slaveholder a rebel, and every negro a loyal man that should be freed, fed and clothed by the government. If the conditions of "freedom" were not scrupulously observed the government would make free to "suppress" or keep out of the mails all papers not complying.

"Free soil" was found to be, the application of martial law in all the loyal States, and "freemen" was found to apply to persons of a particular color, viz "Free Americans of African descent."—Such is the difference between Republican profession and practice.

Another Draft Proposed.

A bill to draft soldiers has been introduced into the United States Senate by Wilson, of Massachusetts. This entertainment will probably be got up for the people by the abolition leaders in Congress After the calling out of a million and a quarter of men, and after the expenditure of two thousand millions of dollars, they want more. They prefer this to an armistice and the employment of other means than force to settle our national difficulties Their plan of treating the patient, who is already fearfully debilitated, is to bleed and blister him. Wilson had better get his State, Massachusetts, and the other [illegible] States and New York to put in force the first draft. Are we to be continually victimized by abolition New England? Are we to be continually plundered by New England tariffs, swindled by her paper money, our young men slaughtered and our States loaded down with debt and our bright prospects crushed out and ruined by a New England Abolition war?

The Finances and the War.

The finances will give out just about the time the war stops, and the war will stop just about the time the finances give out. The finances are in a bad condition and so is the war. If the finances grow worse, the war will grow worse, and if the war gets better the finances will get better. It is easy to carry on the war if the finances are in good condition, and it is easy to have the finances in good condition if the war is in a prosperous condition. If Wall street would not ask so much for gold, the finances would be more flourishing, and if the finances were more flourishing, Wall street would dispose of gold at less rates. If it didn't take so much money to carry on the war, the government currency would not be so much below par, and if the government currency was not so much below par, it would not take so much to carry on the war. It costs something to carry on the war, and it would cost more to carry on a large war and more still to carry on a larger war. It is easier to carry on a small war than a large war, and it is easier still to carry on a small war than one not so small. Hence the difficulty with our financial affairs.

☞ If, to-morrow, Abraham Lincoln were to proclaim himself dictator over this country—or Emperor—we should see the entire Abolition press eagerly defend and endorse the act, and justify it on the plea of "necessity." They would also furiously denounce as "traitors" every Democrat who dared to say a word against such a proceeding, and demand the imprisonment of every such man.

The Release of Bolleau.

Mr. Al. Bolleau, publisher of the Philadelphia Evening *Journal*, of whose arrest by government officials and incarceration in Fort McHenry we spoke last week, it appears secured his release by a penitentiaries confession of guilt in the matter of publishing "articles of a dangerous character, tending to the support and encouragement of the rebellion," and a pledge not to offend in a similar manner in future. In other words, like a school boy detected in some act for which punishment threatens him, he says: "I have been very naughty, but if you will only let me off this time, I'll never do so again!" Poor fellow; he is a mere *tradesman* it seems, not fit to publish a Democratic paper.—There was nothing treasonable or inflammatory in what he did publish—it was in bad taste and indiscreet, that's all. Bolleau was certainly never made for a martyr; he got scared, felt uncomfortable, wanted to go home, recanted and was absolved. The *man* is evidently not worth making a fuss over—but the principle he had taken a firm stand for Constitutional rights, he would have continued to have, as he had from the start, the sympathy of the whole Democratic party, and the support of every citizen who values personal liberty and the rights of free speech and a free press. But, as he has humiliated himself, and compromised the constitutional guarantees of which he was, for the time, the persecuted representative, by bowing his neck in craven submission to the usurped authority of a military dictator, we dismiss him and the affair that made him "the hero of a day," without further comment.

A Question.

The Republican party we assert is an Abolition party. If we tell them so, most of them deny it. Now, if they are not Abolitionists, we would ask them to point us out the word or paragraph of any Republican paper that ever opposed Abolition, or that now condemns the 1st of January Abolition Proclamation! Do they not to a man sustain the President in his nigger policy, either by open declaration or by significant silence? Be sure they do, and they only expose their hypocrisy by attempting to conceal it.

A HOMOGENEOUS ARMY.—The administration organs are preparing the way for a general decapitation of all generals who are not abolitionists, and the Tribune and Wendell Phillips declare any man unfit to lead the Union armies who does not adopt the radical programme all the way through. If it be true that no man but an abolitionist should be a general, certainly no man but one of the same faith should fight in the ranks. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. A general's ability to lead an army depends on his genius and knowledge of the art of war, and not on his ideas of ethnology and diversity of the races of mankind.—A man may make a good soldier who never voted the abolition ticket, and if conscientiousness disqualify a general to lead an army, it also disqualifies the soldier from being fit to follow. If we must have abolition generals, let us have an abolition army, and then the war will soon come to an end beyond all manner of doubt.

☞ The Emancipation Proclamation has changed the character of the war, in the eyes of the mass of thinking people It was originally declared by the Government, to every possible form of representation, to be waged solely for the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union. It is now avowedly a war for the abolition of slavery. The avowal of this design and purpose corrodes all the representations of the rebel leaders, and furnishes for them all the justification that they ask or can possibly have They rebelled avowedly because they believed the Republican administration would do what they most solemnly declared they had neither the design nor the right to do, viz make war upon and destroy their recognized constitutional rights. Yet now, by the Proclamation and other abolition measures, the President declares he will do just what they feared. These fears gave origin and power to the rebellion, and he adds strength to it by proving those fears to be well founded, by making them facts. Let our dull men reflect upon this, and learn how basely they have been deceived and how cruelly they have been wronged

☞ Senator Hale, Republican, of New Hampshire, recently, administered a rebuke to some of his abolition friends in the U. S. Senate, which it is to be hoped they will feel referring to a bill to reorganize the Court of Claims, he said he was opposed to any legislation not looking to the suppression of the country. He had no heart for anything else. He reminded the Senators that it was time for them to look at the state of the country and if they would appreciate it they would occupy their time with something else rather than the Court of Claims, which he said, "was created simply as a retreat for lame duck politicians. Hitherto they had been taken from only one side. This bill proposes an enlargement, so as to take lame ducks from the other side."

The Senators did not heed the scathing rebuke from the veteran Senator, but continued the consideration of the bill, the supplies for the "lame duck politicians" being of more importance than legislating for the salvation of the country. The harpies must be provided for if the nation goes to the dogs, or to the rebels, which is much the same.

☞ Senator Wilson has reported a bill from the Military Committee offering a bounty of $50 to all volunteers who shall re-enlist after the expiration of their term of service, and containing many other provisions, one of which imposes a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding two years, on any person convicted of resisting any draft, counseling or aiding any resistance, assaulting or obstructing any officer making such draft, or counseling such assault and obstruction, or advising drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous.

THE LANCASTER ELECTION.—A MORAL DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—Hon. Geo. Sanderson, the consistent and fearless editor of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, was re-elected Mayor of the city of Lancaster on Tuesday last, by the handsome majority of 265. His majority last year was only 86. The great reaction is still "marching along."

☞ "Millions for the Constitution, not one cent for emancipation." This is the sentiment offered by Hon. A. G. Herr, at the immense public meeting held in Chicago last Saturday week.

What Abolitionism has Brought the Government To.

Thad. Stevens, Republican-Abolition, in his speech in favor of the negro army, said:

"Fifty thousand white men could not now be raised by voluntary enlistments, and to enforce the conscription or draft is out of the question."

If this be so, why is it? There is but one true answer: The people see that the war has been Abolitionized, and made a war, not for the Constitution and white men's constitutional rights, but for the negro.

"SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS."—In the Indiana House of Assembly, on Tuesday last, the joint resolution for a Convention at Louisville, Ky., on the fourth of July next, to adjust our national difficulties, and for the suspension of hostilities, was made the order of the day for the 15th of February.

In Kentucky, same day, we see Thornton F. Marshall, of Bracken county, the "Old Tenth," offered resolutions in the Senate, containing a legal constitutional argument against the power recently exercised by the President in his Proclamation, &c., stating that Kentucky will not support the doctrine contained in it.

☞ The New York *World* estimates that if the House finance bill passes the Senate and becomes a law, the premium on gold, which is now upward of sixty per cent., will before the end of the fiscal year be at least one hundred and fifty per cent., the consequence of which will be that the Government will have to pay two hundred and fifty millions of dollars for every hundred millions worth of army supplies, and the pay of the soldiers will be reduced from thirteen dollars a month to three dollars and twenty-five cents.—Before matters reach this pass discontent in the army and universal panic and convulsion in the business community will take out of our hands the decision of the question whether the Union is to be restored.

☞ GENERAL MCCLELLAN is now on a visit to Boston. He had an enthusiastic public reception at the Tremont House on Monday. Many officers of the Army, the city government, and from seven to ten thousand citizens paid their respects to him. He has been invited to visit Portland, Maine, and Concord, New Hampshire. His engagements compelled him to decline these invitations. In replying to the Portland delegation, he alluded with satisfaction to the conservative feeling he saw in New England. He remarked that he saw in this conservatism the hope and strength of the nation. In his reply to the Concord delegation, he said he was preparing a History of the Peninsular campaign.

☞ Lincoln's "irrepressible conflict" is not now between the North and South, this where it has ever been—but between those in favor of a force government over the people, and a government of consent conducted in accordance with the will of the People

The force government is a government of the bayonet, a government in which wealth is considered of more importance than man—in which the people are supposed to be made for the government and not the government for the people. Here is the only "irrepressible conflict," and it is fast becoming manifest.

☞ Henry Clay said, twenty years ago, of the Abolitionists—"With them, the rights of property are nothing, the delicacy of the powers of the General Government is nothing, the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States, are nothing the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a Government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward, they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences" And Henry Clay told the truth

☞ In one breath abolitionists say the Democrats are disunionists, and in the next they assert that the Democrats are anxious for occasion to gain Southern votes They don't see the inconsistency of these assertions, but they show to the world that they are disunionists on the very grounds that they fear the Democratic party may be strengthened by the restoration The whole conduct of the war, and the course of the abolition press and speakers have shown that they care more to make re-union impossible than otherwise Democratic votes are their bugaboo

☞ It is announced from Washington that "Simon Cameron has asked the War Department to assign him the command of an African brigade." Simon has not, as yet, resigned his position as Minister to Russia, but Senator Wilmot, whom Cameron chiseled out of the Republican caucus nomination for Senator the other day, is preparing a bill to turn Simon out of that snug position, because of his attempt to bribe a member of our Legislature to vote for him for United States Senator.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald states that there are about 3000 negroes at the Contraband Camp near that city, supported in idleness by the Government, and that the small pox prevails among them, as many as twenty dying in a day. The St. Louis papers tell of several deaths of negroes in that city from starvation! Those who have been instrumental in enticing these miserable beings from their comfortable homes in slavery to starvation and death in "freedom," have a terrible crime to answer for—a crime not only towards these pitiable beings, but towards the people whose substance they are wasting and whose Government they are destroying.

☞ It was recently announced from Washington that the President is determined that all his Generals shall be "thoroughly in harmony with the policy of freedom." This is understood to mean that he will dismiss all officers who do not favor the emancipation policy; and the Cincinnati Inquirer wants to know whether he will do the private soldiers a like favor and dismiss from the service all who [illegible] the proclamation.

☞ EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN D. MORGAN, republican, was on Tuesday elected a United States Senator from the State of New York, for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed Hon. Preston King. The vote in the Legislature was as follows: Morgan, 86; Reuben Corning, 70; 11ts, 1. Mr. Corning was the nominee of the Democratic caucus.

Local Record.

☞ A shooting match is to take place at Fleedonville on Saturday the 14th inst.

HOTEL CHANGE.—John H. Keck has taken the hotel stand of Henry Boyer, in Catasauqua.

☞ We have received and will publish next week the charge of Judge Maynard to our late Grand Jury.

ATTENTION, MILITIA.—The "Bloody Fifth" are soon to be paid off. The matter is now in the hands of the proper committee at Harrisburg.

☞ Black Republican stamps for Checks, Drafts or Notes, can be had at Barger & Leisenring's Book Store.

☞ A German barber named Wunderlich, was found dead at his home in Reading on Sunday a week.

☞ Subscribers will please bear in mind that we discontinue papers only when arrearages are paid up—save at our option.

PREACHING.—Rev. Mr. Penney, of Easton, will preach in the Baptist Hall on next Sunday morning, afternoon and evening.

☞ Dr. William J. Reisig, of this borough, has been appointed Examining Surgeon of Pension applicants for this County

☞ The public sale of the property of Wm Deck, in Trexlertown, will take place on Saturday the 14th inst., instead of the 11th, as erroneously published by us.

☞ Joseph Leibert, son of Julius Leibert of Bethlehem, a member of the 129th regiment, is home on sick leave, dangerously ill of typhoid fever.

PROMOTED.—Major Thomas J. Jordan has been commissioned as Colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel E. C. Williams.

LOOK OUT.—Counterfeit one dollar bills on the Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia are being freely circulated. They are tolerable well executed and liable to deceive without a careful inspection.

☞ Mr. David Lambert has taken the Hotel at Shimersville, Northampton Co., until recently occupied by Tobias Lynn. Mr. Lynn has removed to Dieter's hotel in Bethlehem South.

☞ The time for setting out trees, vines, &c., will soon be at hand. Those wishing fruit or ornamental trees, plants or vines, can be supplied with a reliable article, at reasonable rates, at Ehrenfried's Nursery, Allentown.

LENGTHENING.—The days. The rays of old but green stranger, and genial Spring will soon be with us again. How rapidly the seasons succeed each other; and how quickly year is added to year as we are hurried on in Life's Journey.

REAL ESTATE.—A number of farms, dwellings and lots of land, have been sold in this county recently, at good prices. Real estate is undoubtedly on the rise as capitalists are looking to it as the best and safest investment in times like the present.

LUNCH.—A thirty-pound turkey will be served up for Lunch at Rabe's Saloon on Saturday evening next. His customers and friends are invited to drop in and take a bite, and wash it down with the best of beer. Fall in, "double quick," forward!

SNOW ORDINANCE.—There is an ordinance in existence requiring all pavements and gutters in the borough to be cleared within twenty-four hours after a fall of snow, under a penalty of one dollar. The police have orders to return the names of all citizens who fail to comply with the ordinance.

☞ We have been obliged this week, to take out a goodly number of names of $1.50 in retail dealers, to sell newspapers. Who says times are not "good times." Landlords, merchants and the rest of mankind are beginning to see the sights, but it is only the beginning

DEAD HEADS.—After this week we shall strike an additional number of the names of persons off our list, to whom bills have been sent and who have failed to respond up to the present time If they wish the paper continued they must pay up what they are in arrears

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The engineers report that seventeen miles of this road are now in shovelling order. The road is all under contract and the work progressing rapidly. It is expected that trains will be running regularly from Columbia to Reading by the 4th of July next.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.—Several variety boys were picked up recently on a charge of disturbing the German Methodist congregation during time of religious worship.—The disturbing of religious meetings, or public assemblies of any kind, is an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment.

☞ Vendue bills printed at cheap rates and in good style at this office. We would also remind persons having vendues, that it will be greatly to their advantage to have them inserted in the Democrat. The more you advertise your sales the more people you will have in attendance, and the more people, the more bidding.

☞ Cal Frick, of the 129th regiment, has been discharged from the service for refusing to receive drawn money for his mess at an exorbitant price and which they did not stand as any price. The case of the Lieut. Col., Armstrong, of Easton, who is also under arrest, has not been decided upon, but he will probably share the same fate.

☞ Some of the Hotel keepers in our County are under the impression that the Law requiring them to pay a retail Liquor Dealers' License has been or will be so modified as to relieve them of the payment of this tax. The law in this respect has not been amended, and no such amendment is now pending in Congress. The government Collector is instructed to collect the tax. So the licensees.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—We have been receiving a constant and most gratifying accession to our subscription list for the last year, and especially for the last two months. Within the last year our subscription list has increased to the amount of two hundred and fifty additional copies. We still have room for a "few more," at only $1.50 per annum, if paid during the year.

TAVERN LICENSES.—A ten cent National Tax Stamp is required to all applications for tavern licenses if allowed, attached to the certificate of signers recommending the house, and a one dollar stamp to the warrant of attorney to confess judgment on the bond. If the license is not allowed of course the papers are valueless and the stamp tax in that case not imposed.

AT HOME.—Lieut. Henry C. Wagner, of Capt. E. S. Neuhard's company, 84th Penna. regiment, arrived home at this place on Saturday on furlough connected with the regiment. He is in good health and looks hearty, notwithstanding his involuntary trip to Richmond and the hard fare of Libby Prison in that city. He reports the boys well and in good condition. He will return to his post next Monday.

THE 128TH.—A letter from the 128th Regiment, P. V., states that it has moved from its old quarters at Fairfax Station, to Bedford Court House, a place but 12 miles from Falmouth, the Head Quarters of Gen. Hooker. They are attached to Gen. Sedgwick's Division, and will no doubt have some hard fighting in the event of another battle. The boys have just received two months pay, which was very welcome. Their trump through the mud to their new quarters was very trying, but they have themselves comfortably, and are said to be in good spirits. Capt. Dellinger's mess tent is J. Dillinger, Esq., of this place, $1417, to be distributed to their families. As a considerable amount yet remains unsolded for, those having contributed for this to said company and not having received any remuneration, might do well by calling at Mr. D's office in Hamilton street.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LEHIGH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

—The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, was held on Tuesday the 3rd day of February, 1863, at the American Hotel, in the borough of Allentown.—The Meeting was organized at 1 o'clock P. M. President D. L. Schaeffer in the chair The proceedings of the last Annual Meeting were read and on motion adopted.

The Treasurer, Mr. Reninger, presented the last Annual Account, which was read and on motion received.

On motion, the chair appointed Dr. Dewees J. Martin, Charles Keck, (tailor) and Henry B. Person, Esq., as Auditors, to audit and if necessary to recastle the said account, and report to the next Executive Meeting.

Resolved, That the Auditors' report shall be published in one German and one English Advertising Newspaper in the borough of Allentown, to be designated by the President, but not in the same papers in which it was published last year. Business of the past year being closed the Election of officers, &c., for the ensuing year, was then in order. It was then moved that the old officers, to wit: President, Treasurer and Secretary, should be re-elected by acclamation, which was agreed to and D. L. Schaeffer, was then declared as President, Aaron Reninger, Treasurer, and Joshua Stahler, Secretary for the ensuing year. The meeting then proceeded to appoint the following persons to fill the other different offices, to wit:

Corresponding Secretary—Robert Oberly.
Librarian—E. D. Leisenring.
Chemist—Samuel H. Lewis.
Geologist—Edward Kohler, Esq.
Vice Presidents—One for each borough, ward and township in the county of Lehigh, and also for each township, in which members of the Society reside, in any adjoining county:

1st Ward	—	John G. Schlegel.
2nd "	—	James M. Lint.
3rd "	—	Ephraim Grim.
4th "	—	Charles Keck, (tailor.)
5th "	—	Charles W. Cooper, Esq.

Catasauqua—Charles E. Beck.
Emaus—Charles Seidler.
Millerstown not being represented, Steph. Kerbel was appointed to represent said district.
Hanover—Charles Fettinger.
Upper Saucon—Abner D. Mohry.
Lower Milford—James D. Dillinger.
Upper Milford—C. W. Wessel, Esq.
Lower Macungie—Henry Rugel.
Upper Macungie—John Borts.
Weisenberg—Jacob Geist.
Lynn—Joseph Moser.
North Whitehall—David Meyer.
South Whitehall—Reuben Schweiler.
Salisbury—Solomon Klose, (miller.)
Heidelberg—Gaddier P. Frey.
Lowhill—Reuben Seibert.

Henry B. Person was appointed to represent the township of Washington, which was not represented.

NOMINATIONS UNDER.

Lower Saucon—Andrew D. Bernhard.
Bethlehem Township—George Jones.
Allen Township—Tilghman Blery.
Borough of Bethlehem—Dr. W. Wilson.

Resolved, That the next Annual Fair, which will be the Twelfth, shall commence on the last Tuesday in September next, and to continue for 4 days, (being the 29th and 30th of September, and 1st and 2nd of October next.) Business being closed, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Attest: JOHN S. BYRNES, Secretary.

LOWER MACUNGIE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The seventh regular meeting of this Institute, was held in the New Texas school house, January 31st, 1863. The meeting was called to order by the President, at 10 o'clock, and opened by singing a hymn. The Recording Secretary being absent the Corresponding Secretary occupied his seat. The roll was then called, when eight responded to their names. The minutes of last meeting were then read, and after a few alterations, were adopted. An Essay was then read by Mr. A. M. Schantz on the subject of "Too Sure Imitation;" an Oration was then delivered by Mr. M. O. George on the subject of "Example better than Precept;" discussions was then taken up on the mode of teaching Penmanship. The meeting adjourned at 11½ o'clock, to meet again at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 1½ o'clock, the meeting was called to order by the President. The roll was then called, when ten responded to their names. Class drill was then taken up, and conducted by Mr. B. J. Schlosser, on the subject of English Grammar, which was rendered in a creditably creditable manner. A discussion then followed on the same. Owing to the executive committee being absent, the Society selected the following questions, for discussion at the next meeting, to wit: "Is it beneficial to a school to have Examinations and Exhibitions" The President then made the following appointments for the next meeting, to wit: Mr. A. Schlosser to write an Essay, Mr. T. W. Moyer to deliver an Oration; and O. F. Egner to conduct class drill in Geography. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again at this place on the 14th of February, 1863.

C. A. SCHLOSSER, President.

G. F. EGNER, Secretary.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—Saturday next, the 14th inst., will be St. Valentine's Day—a day which, only a few years ago, was one of the greatest importance, especially to young ladies and gentlemen, but which, latterly, is allowed to come and go almost unnoticed, or celebrated but by a few who still persist in sending to each other, on the occasion of its arrival, sonorous, loving, sentimental and comic. Two years ago our post offices were crowded with these whole enveloped favors, quite as much as they are now with legislative documents, and the lad or lass who did not receive a Valentine considered him or herself a slighted individual. We have known persons to receive and send three off by dozens. The passage of the law requiring all letters to be pre-paid, made the first check on the custom, especially with those who doubt in the sincerity and sweetness entirely. In low cased to avoid those of their own sex opposite. Since then the practice has been dying out slowly but surely, and even if not for the displeasure on the members of our shop keepers, would scarcely be remembered at all, in 1863. We have enough other useless observances and vagaries without it, and hope it may never be revived.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

—The attention of school directors in this county is invited to the following section of a new law recently passed in relation to their duties. It is section 18 of the Common School Law, passed 18th April, 1862.

"That it shall be the duty of the board of directors in each school district to publish an annual statement of the amount of money received and expended and the amount due from collectors, and setting forth all the financial operations of the district in not less than two written or printed handbills, to be put up in the most public places in the district."

The notice should be signed by the President of the school board and attested by the Secretary.—We notice that it is the custom in some districts to publish the statement in one of the county papers, which answers the same purpose.

CONVENTION OF BREWERS.—The National Association of Brewers held a Convention in Philadelphia on Tuesday and Wednesday last.—Representatives of the Brewing interest from the principal cities of the loyal States were in attendance. Mr. Leopold Kern was present from Allentown. The object of the Association is to obtain from Congress a more equitable adjustment of the National Tax on Malt liquors. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Lotter, of Reading, Kleinert, of Cincinnati, and Pfaff, of Boston, was appointed to present the memorial of the Association to Congress, and urge its adoption. The next meeting will be held in Cincinnati.

THE COAL PRODUCT THE LAST YEAR.—The annual tables of the coal trade for the year 1862 show that it contributed to [illegible] which 2,481,710 were of anthracite [illegible] tons [illegible] the year [illegible] 1861, an increase of 336,473.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Insley & Bartlett's Reporter, a new issue of a New Connecticut on the 1's of the Real Estate Bank, Del. As these are a good money to circulate in this county, our readers will be on their guard. The counterfeits are to Bilerat Vig. large 2, female in oval each side; Franklin on right.

Also look out for $10 Tuscany notes—10's altered from 1's. The altered have the likeness of Roberts Chase, while the genuine contain that of President Lincoln.

TO BE COMPLETED.—The double track of the Lehigh Valley Railroad will be completed, we learn, by the 1st of next April.

BETHLEHEM CORRESPONDENCE.

—Nothing of importance has turned up this week,—Nothing at all, and only one thick. A Mr. Snyder is lecturer and only one thick. A Mr. Snyder is lecturer and was over thick. A Mr. Snyder was lecturer and was over thick. A Mr. Snyder was lecturer and was over thick. A Mr. Snyder was